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Agriculture development and food security

Algeria:* draft resolution

Agriculture development and food security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security,[1] particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] Agenda 21,[3] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6] the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[7] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[8] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[9] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[7] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[8] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[9] Resolution 60/1.

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Monterrey Consensus,[10] the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[11] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[12] as well as its resolutions 65/178 of 20 December 2010 and 66/220 of 22 December 2011,

Reiterating that the multiple and complex causes of the global crises, in particular poverty and unequal distribution of income, affecting developing countries, especially net food importers, and their consequences for food security and nutrition require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long terms by national Governments and the international community, and remaining concerned that excessively volatile food prices pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and nutrition and to achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people no later than 2015, as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action,[13] the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later,[14] including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the goals set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[15]

Recalling also its resolutions 66/221 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Quinoa, 2013, and 66/222 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Family Farming, 2014,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and on enhancing food security and nutrition,

Recalling the commitments made to achieve global food security and provide adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, and noting with appreciation the launch of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which aims to accelerate the flow of private capital to African agriculture, take to scale new technologies and other innovations that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities in Africa,

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[10] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[11] Resolution 65/1.

[12] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

[13] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[14] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

[15] Resolution 55/2.

Stressing the importance of an enabling international and national environment to increase and sustain investment in the agriculture sector of developing countries and to create a more level playing field in agriculture through a substantial improvement in market access, a substantial reduction in trade-distorting domestic support and the parallel elimination, by the end of 2013, of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as provided in the Doha Work Programme of the World Trade Organization,[16] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization[17] and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005,[18]

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet nutritional needs, especially those of women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, as well as those living in vulnerable situations, through, inter alia, targeted and effective programming,

Remaining deeply concerned about the continuing large-scale humanitarian disaster being faced by millions of people in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel,

Recognizing the challenges that climate change poses to global food security and that developing countries are likely to be at high risk of food insecurity brought about by, inter alia, climate change,

Acknowledging that food losses and waste amounting to 1.3 billion tons, or roughly one third of annual global food production, occur in both high- and low-income countries owing to unsustainable consumption practices and a lack of infrastructure, respectively, and recognizing the need to take urgent measures to reduce pre- and post-harvest losses and the waste of food at the consumption stage,

Reiterating the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition,

Reiterating also that farmers, including small-scale farmers and fisherfolk, pastoralists and foresters, can make important contributions to sustainable development through production activities that are environmentally sound, enhance food security and the livelihood of the poor and invigorate production and sustained economic growth,

Recognizing the importance and positive role of smallholder farmers, including women, cooperatives and indigenous peoples, and local communities in developing countries, and their knowledge and practices, in the conservation and sustainable use of traditional crops and biodiversity for present and future generations and their important contribution to the achievement of food security, as well as in the implementation of development goals in such fields as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

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[16] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[17] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579.

[18] Ibid., document WT/MIN(05)/DEC.

Taking note of the endorsement by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012 of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,[19]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[20]

2. *Reiterates* the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national, regional and international development policies, taking into account the importance of enhancing synergies between sustainable agriculture, biodiversity, food security, nutrition and development policies;

3. *Also reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that food security is both an international challenge and a national policy responsibility and that any plans for addressing food security challenges and the eradication of poverty in relation to food security must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led and built in consultation with all key stakeholders at the national level, as appropriate, and urges Member States, especially those that suffer from food insecurity, to make food security a high priority and to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[21] especially the comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;

5. *Welcomes* the Zero Hunger Challenge initiative launched by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, as a vision for a future free from hunger;

6. *Also welcomes* the proclamation of the year 2013 as the International Year of Quinoa and the launch of the Year on 5 December 2012, and encourages all Member States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to take advantage of the Year as a way of promoting the traditional knowledge of the Andean and other indigenous peoples and contributing to the achievement of food security and nutrition and poverty eradication, and underlines in this regard, the organization of the International Committee for the Coordination of the International Year of Quinoa, which will promote programmes and activities to ensure the success of the Year, including the master plan of activities for the International Year of Quinoa on the theme "A future sown thousands of years ago";

7. *Further welcomes* the decision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to appoint Juan Evo Morales Ayma, President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and Nadine Heredia Alarcón de Humala, First Lady of Peru, as Special Ambassadors to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the International Year of Quinoa, recognizing their leadership and commitment in the fight against hunger and malnutrition;

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[19] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* (Rome, 2012).

[20] A/67/294.

[21] A/57/304, annex.

8. *Welcomes* the Scale Up Nutrition initiative, which encourages increased political commitment and programmatic alignment to accelerate reductions in levels of global hunger and undernutrition, with an emphasis on women and on children under 2 years of age;

9. *Stresses* the need to address the root causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, and the need to manage the risks linked to excessively and highly volatile prices in agricultural commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban-dwellers;

10. *Also stresses* the need to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, including through improving the functioning of markets and trading systems, transferring technology and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and by increasing public and private investment in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development;

11. *Further stresses* the need to increase investment in agriculture and rural development, including through international cooperation, with a view to increasing the agricultural production of developing countries, many of which have become net food importers;

12. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resilience of food and agricultural production to climate change;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security, nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food;

14. *Encourages* efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes and, in this regard, underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and system development;

15. *Reaffirms* the need to promote research for food and agriculture, including research to adapt to and mitigate climate change, and for access to research results and technologies at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate;

16. *Calls for* closing the gender gap with respect to productive resources in agriculture, notes with concern that the gender gap persists for many assets, inputs and services, and stresses the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to meet the basic needs of rural women, including needs related to food and nutritional security for themselves and their families, and to promote adequate standards of living for them as well as decent conditions of work and access to local, regional and global markets;

17. *Underlines* the need to improve the reliability and timeliness of early warning systems and to strengthen the capacity to develop and utilize such systems

at the national, regional and international levels, with a focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable to price shocks and food emergencies;

18. *Recognizes* the importance of timely, accurate and transparent information in helping to address excessive food price volatility, takes note of the Agricultural Market Information System hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and urges the participating international organizations, private-sector actors and Governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products;

19. *Stresses* the need to revitalize the agriculture and rural development sectors, in particular in developing countries, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, and underlines the importance of taking the actions necessary to better address the needs of rural communities through, inter alia, enhancing access by agriculture producers, in particular small producers, women, indigenous peoples and people living in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care and social services, education and training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater, water harvesting and storage and the development of an adequate rural infrastructure;

20. *Urges* Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies that improve the functioning of domestic, regional and international markets and ensure equitable access for all to those markets, especially smallholder and women farmers in developing countries, notes the importance of non-trade-distorting special measures that are consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization aimed at creating incentives for smallholder farmers in developing countries to enable them to increase their productivity and to compete on a more equal footing in world food markets, and urges Member States to refrain from taking measures that are inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization and that have adverse impacts on global, regional and national food security;

21. *Stresses* that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholder farmers, including women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets, and emphasizes that a timely, ambitious, comprehensive, balanced and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations would be important and a key action to improve food security;

22. *Calls upon* Member States and the World Trade Organization to take measures to promote trade policies that would be capable of promoting further trade in agriculture products, identifying the obstacles to trade which have the most serious impact on the world's poor and contributing to supporting small-scale and marginalized producers in developing countries;

23. *Stresses* the need to continue to strengthen cooperation among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and international trade and economic institutions,

in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations, the public sector and the private sector in promoting and strengthening efforts towards agriculture development and food security and nutrition;

24. *Also stresses* the need to reduce food losses and waste throughout the food chain;

25. *Promotes* a significant expansion of research on food and agriculture, and its funding, including by strengthening the work of the reformed Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions, and promoting technology transfer and the sharing of knowledge and practices and research;

26. *Recognizes* the role of the Committee on World Food Security as a key organ in addressing the issue of global food security in the context of the global partnership for food security;

27. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, in particular their small-scale producers, in order to enhance the productivity and nutritional quality of food crops and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;

28. *Also encourages* countries to implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,[19] endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012 with the overarching goal of achieving food security for all and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;

29. *Reaffirms its commitment* to making every effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in support of developing countries, in particular those countries that are lagging most behind and those Goals that are most off track, thus improving the lives of the poorest people;

30. *Invites* the intergovernmental and other relevant processes on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 to give due consideration to the issue of agriculture development and food security;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the present resolution;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Agriculture development and food security".